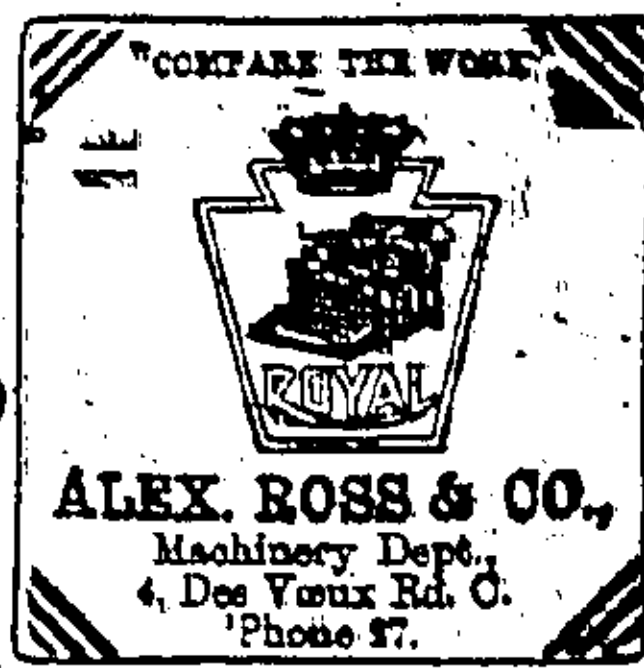




The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



December 18, 1919, Temperature 59.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 64.

December 18, 1919, Temperature 66.

No. 17,829,

四拜禮

號八十月二十年九十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1919.

日七廿月十未己亥歲年八國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FRANCE WANTS U.S. TO INTERVENE IN RUSSIA.

CUNNING REFERENCE TO CHINA.

PARIS, December 17.
The Temps, discussing the Anglo-French conference at Downing Street, asks what positive policy the European Allies can have in Russia if the Americans are left out. The fate of Russia, influences directly that of China, wherein America has great and legitimate interests.

AN AMERICAN RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, December 17.
A conference of 119 national and international unions passed a resolution denouncing any attempt to inject the spirit of Bolshevism into the affairs of the American labour federation, describing the principles of Bolshevism as destructive of American ideals. It also urged the continuance of government control of railways, and urged the Senate to ratify the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant.

AUSTRIA IN A BAD WAY.

APPELLANT IN PARIS.

PARIS, December 11.
The Austrian chancellor Renner has arrived and been interviewed by Reuter. He said the object of his visit was to represent to the Supreme Council Austria's desperate condition. He depicted the conditions as very bad and emphasised the absolute necessity of a month's supply of grain by the beginning of January. There was only six days' stock of flour at present available. Vienna was in even worse straits, being wholly dependent on imported foodstuffs. He emphasised the impossibility to buy grain abroad, owing to the unprecedentedly low value of Austrian money. Herr Renner believed it to be essential that Austria should be granted long term credits until next October, in order to secure \$25,000,000 worth of food; also further credits for raw materials, and the modification of the Saint Germain treaty in order that mortgaged property could be otherwise hypothecated.

THE POLICE VICTORY BALL.

A FRIENDLY DANCE.

We are afraid we awarded all the plums, rather hastily perhaps, to the Scotsmen on the occasion of the St. Andrew's Ball, believing at the time that for hospitality other bodies would have to be put down as "also ran". It is incumbent on us however, to make "Scottie" disgorge and share up the honours with the Policemen who ran a dead heat, last night, in the "generosity stakes" on the occasion of the Victory Ball. The City Hall was tastefully decorated and arrangements had been made to accommodate in comfort the number of guests invited which had added largely to the success of the function from the dancers' point of view. There was one feature which cannot be passed over and that was the spirit of friendship which prevailed. Formal introductions were taboo and "duke's son, cook's son" met on common ground with the result that the thing assumed more of the nature of an informal dance at a private house, which is as it should be. There were 24 dances and three extras on the programme and the Hongkong Hotel band provided the music. The dancing was carried on well into the early hours and all left feeling that either at work or play the Hongkong Police play the game.

Amongst those present were:—Major-General F. Ventris, C.B., Sir William Rees-Davies, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Capt. Basil Tait, Mr. P. F. J. Wodehouse, Mr. C. G. Perdue, and Drs. Smalley and Woodman.

Inspector Gordon and Sergeants Browne and Wilson were responsible for the decorations and the committee were as follows:—M.C.: Mr. A. Clark, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Grant (Chairman), Mr. Field, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Russell, Mr. J. J. Watt, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Rosbrooke, Bar Stewards: Mr. Angus, Mr. A. Reid, Mr. Fall, Mr. Raich, Card-room Stewards: Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Grimmett, Mr. Henderson (Hon. Secretary); Decorators: Mr. Gordon, Mr. Brown, Mr. Wilson.

The following was the dance programme:—Waltz Blue Rose. Valets Valets. One-Step Oui, Oui Marie. Boston Two Step Johnny in Town.

Fox-Trot Mary. Maxima Maxima. Grand March Lancers

Lancers Casino. One-Step Hongkong. La Rinka La Rinka. Fox-Trot Have a Smile.

Quadrilles Trumpeter. Waltz Missouri. Waltz Till we meet again.

Maxima Maxima. Lancers Amelia. La Rinka La Rinka. One-Step

I'm going back to California.

PUBLIC SWINDLED AGAIN.

THE GREAT SHOW THAT DIDN'T.

And it didn't come off! Something went wrong somewhere. Wonder who made the mistake! It's a shame: it's a scandal. It shouldn't be allowed. It should be made a punishable offence. To disappoint people, millions of people, is too bad—it's really criminal, it is. Something should be done to bring the scoundrels to account. Such cruel, bitter disappointment will have an alarming effect on the multitudes. They will never believe again and all will be judged liars. You can tell them small, insignificant things and they believe or disbelieve, as they please. It's immaterial. But tell them something stupendous, something which appears vital, the magnitude of which is far beyond finite conception, and they are looking for it—they expect it. But it doesn't happen! It's a fraud. Just to think—I know a chap who hasn't paid any chits for last month and has borrowed 500 dollars this month—and spent it, just because he thought it was going to happen. Now he's in debt. Look at the thousands who lost one or two nights sleep waiting for the Great Show! Add all that time together, and it means that the world has been kept awake for years. It's a gigantic swindle. And what a fine show it would have been. Talk about Armageddon, Brock's fireworks or the Great War! Not in it! Millions waiting for the Show—all disappointed. A beastly shame. The old planets are still wandering along as unconcerned as ever, and the weather isn't bad, the dollar is still five shillings odd, it's all just the same—and it always will be.

—WILLIAM HILL.

UNION CHURCH THREE QUARTER CENTURY FUND.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation \$1,000.00
Mr. J. McCubbin 250.00
Mr. T. Neave 50.00
A. W. 25.00
Mr. W. T. Ford 20.00
Mr. J. H. Kynoch 20.00
Mr. J. Logan 10.00
A.K.T. 10.00
Amounts previously acknowledged 13,921.91
\$15,306.91

Thanks are also due to The South China Morning Post Ltd., who very kindly produced the History of Union Church at considerably below cost price.

Spend your Evenings in a "WALLA WALLA" Launch.

Lathford Schottisch Butterflies. Fox-Trot Can you imagine. Valets Valets. Quadrilles Destiny. Waltz Waltz. One-Step Goodbye France. Waltz Blowing Rubbles.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE.

LONDON, December 13th.
Air Field-Marshal Trenchard has outlined the scheme for the permanent organisation of the Air Force, which has been described by Mr. Winston Churchill as having been approved by the Cabinet. The scheme is based on an annual expenditure of £15,000,000.

In the future, the Air Service will chiefly consist of an independent force, but with one small part trained for the Navy and the other for the Army. Foundations will be laid for the creation of a highly trained force.

Service squadrons will be reduced to the minimum considered essential for overseas garrisons, with a very small reserve for the United Kingdom. Some of the Great War squadrons will, however, be preserved.

It is proposed to provide eight squadrons for India, and three for Mesopotamia. It is hoped that the aerial units of the future can be used to partly substitute military garrisons.

Egypt is described as the Clapham Junction of the Air Service between the East and the West, and will have seven Service squadrons.

The naval bases and important coaling stations overseas will need air-craft, as part of their garrisons, therefore a sea-plane unit is being established at Malta, and another, probably, at Alexandria.

For co-operating with the Army, it is proposed to establish one light per division for work at all stages of training, also one or more squadrons for co-operation with the artillery, while the Home Fleet will have three aeroplane and two sea-plane squadrons.

Shipwrecks are considered to be still in the experimental stage, therefore only one station is being retained, with one rigid and two non-rigid craft.

It is intended to have a Territorial Air Force, because the scheme will concentrate upon the training of the personnel.

Air Field-Marshal Trenchard hopes that the manufacturing firms will assist by forming territorial units. He expresses the opinion that thousands of individuals will be glad to train voluntarily with State assistance. An undertaking to serve at Home or overseas is required.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 13th.
Reuter learns that the last session of the London conference, at Downing Street, concluded this evening. In addition to British and French statesmen, there were also present the Japanese, American and Italian Ambassadors.

The conference having concluded, M. Clemenceau returns to Paris tomorrow. Shortly after the last session, the following official statement was issued from Downing Street:

On the invitation of the British Government, M. Clemenceau arrived in London for a conference on various questions affecting France and Britain. The Prime Minister took advantage of the presence in London of the Italian Minister, Signor Scialoja, in order to exchange views regarding the Abyssinian question, at which the American Ambassador was present. The Japanese Ambassador participated in the general conference, which discussed the Russian problem. The conference also discussed the procedure in regard to various international questions still to be settled, particularly peace with Turkey. The conferences were very cordial and satisfactory arrangements were arrived at on all outstanding points. The three days' meetings served to confirm the complete solidarity of the Allies.

The Daily Telegraph understands that one result of the conference at Downing Street will be the formation of a Council consisting of the Premiers of Britain, France, and Italy with a plenipotentiary representative of the United States. This time in Paris during the Christmas recess. Meanwhile, the Supreme Council in Paris will continue its functions, though its composition may be altered.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

LONDON, December 13th.
Mr. H. H. Asquith, in a speech at Preston, said that Mr. Lloyd George had confronted the Liberals with a momentous issue; whether this great, historic Party be preserved or absorbed and obliterated by the Coalition.

If the progressive forces of the country were left derelict, the only alternative was for the Liberal Party to write its epitaph. He and others were determined to rebuild the Liberal Party on sound foundations.

THE ROME TO TOKYO FLIGHT.

ROME, December 13rd.
Gabriele d'Annunzio has expressed a hope that the Fiume question will be solved before Christmas, enabling him to resume preparations for his Rome to Tokyo flight, which he intends to complete by flying from Tokyo to California, touching at Hawaii.

INDIAN FRONTIER FIGHTING.

LONDON, December 13th.
Reuter understands that the air bombardment of the hostile Indian frontier villages has not had the full effect expected—compelling their surrender. It will probably be necessary to march troops into the heart of the Mahsud country. The operations are expected to last five or six weeks.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, December 8th.
A number of students who are striking as a protest against the Milner Mission demonstrated in the streets and tram-cars shouting "Down with Milner." The demonstrations have up to now been harmless.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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SILK AND WOOL, NATURAL WOOL
— WHITE LLAMA —

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1920

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SELECTIONS OF CARDS, GIFT BOOKS, Etc.
FOR
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TEL 606.

23 Queen's Road Central.

TOILET BRUSHES.

We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases; also Combs, Felt Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

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Christmas 1919.

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INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Offices and Stations of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District WILL BE CLOSED to Public Business on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant (Winter Solstice), on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th and 26th instant (Christmas and Boxing Days) and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo (New Year Holidays).

T. D. MOOREHEAD,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, December 17, 1919.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918) LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the first ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th December, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 14 months ending 30th September, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th December, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 20th December, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 5, 1919.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY December 23, 1919, at 5.15 p.m.

- To receive from the Committee a report Balance Sheet and Statement of accounts for the year ended Sept. 30, 1919.
- To elect Officers and other members of the Committee in the place of the retiring members thereof.
- To decide on any resolution which may have been submitted to the meeting.

By Order,
J. W. FRANKS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, December 16, 1919.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOVICES COMPETITION.

ENTRIES are invited for a NOVICES COMPETITION (all Weights) to be held on or about the 10th day of January, 1920, to be conducted under the Competition Rules of the National Sporting Club, subject to such variations therein as may be made by the Boxing Committee of the above Association.

Weights to be N.S.C. Standard Weights.

Entries will not be accepted from any man who has (a) won any Open Novices Competition, or (b) taken part in any Contest or in any Open Competition other than one for Novices.

Entries must be made at or before 12 Noon on FRIDAY, December 24 and be addressed to the undersigned.

J. C. WILDIN,
Manager.
C/o Imports & Exports Office,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, December 17, 1919.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

IN Order to enable the Contractors to complete the work in connection with the above Hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work, etc. The public are requested to kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening on which due Notice will be given by advertisement in the local newspapers.

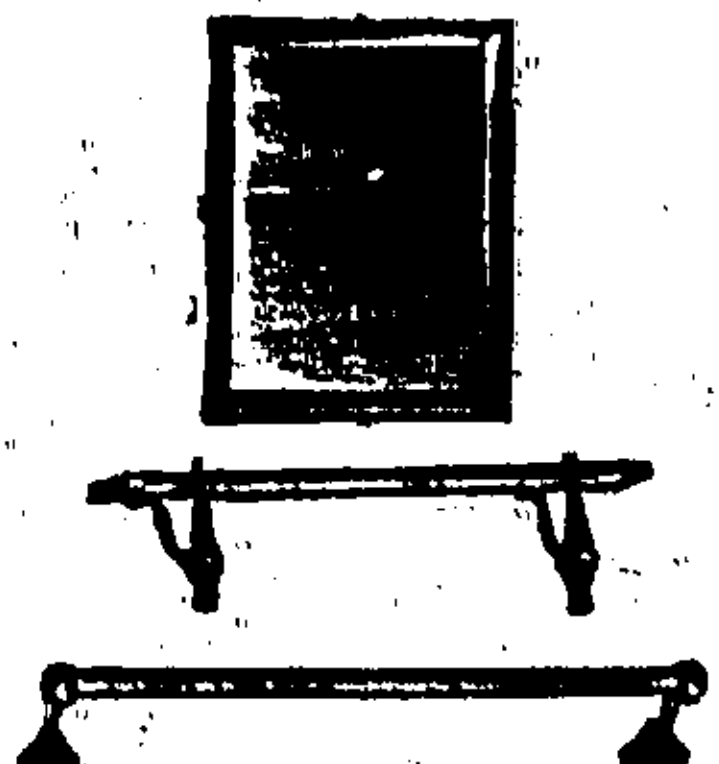
The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.

Dated this Sixth day of November, 1919.

For the HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
PROPRIETORS OF THE
REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

INTIMATIONS.

Nickelplated & White Ware
BATHROOM FIXTURES
New Stock Just Unpacked.



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30 & 32, DES VOGES ROAD, C.

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from AUSTRALIA a large shipment of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK and SWEETENED COCOA and MILK, sold at very reasonable prices owing to the present high rate of Exchange, especially for Retailers.



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HAMS, TURKEYS, GEESSE,
DUCKS, POULTRY,
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should be sent in as early as possible
TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

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Stockings,
XMAS BASKETS,
ZAG-ZAG PUZZLES,
STAMP, BAGS AND PACKETS,
DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!!!

PICTURE BOOKS,
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&c., &c., &c.

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

For the HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
PROPRIETORS OF THE
REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Golofina

"PERFECTO"
Actual Size.

Discriminating Smokers are
learning the value of this
Cigar, and with the 'manu-
facturers' guarantee as to
Quality, Workmanship, etc.,
behind it, they are sure of
a satisfying smoke when

they demand a

"GOLOFINA"

Sold in Two Sizes

"PERFECTOS"

AND

"BOUQUETS"

Obtainable at all High-class TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

"BOUQUET"
Actual Size.

UNDERSTANDING IRELAND.

[By G. K. Chesterton.]

When I was in Ireland, in connection with the recruiting work of Captain Stephen Gwynne and others, there was still some chance of the enlightenment for which Redmond spoke and Kettle died; and all I wrote then was designed not to disturb that chance. What chance there is now I do not know; but I think it well to note that of all possible chances what has happened is the worst mischance.

The present policy infandum renovate dolorum is worse than the worst that statesmanship has sought to avoid; worse than complete separation; worse than complete collision. Many of us have lived hoping against hope that at last England and Ireland might be at peace. And many of us have come to the point of wishing that England and Ireland could be at war. Nobody who has lived through the last five years will speak lightly even of the smallest war. But the great war was not only awful but abnormal; and that not only in scale but in sentiment. It was abnormal because for so many people it turned not only the external but the internal world upside down; the world inside a man's head. There was bound to be a unique revulsion against the German; not merely because he had just exhibited himself as a monster; but even more because he had just been exhibited as a model.

THE GERMAN SAVAGE.

The English had been lectured for half a century about German superiority, when they found they had to fight to the death against German debasement. If we had realized from the first that the Germans were savages, we might have found it easier to forgive them when they behaved like savages; or even to recognize some of them as noble savages. We should hardly have been so bitter if we had actually been at war with the King of the Cannibal Islands or (as he probably is by this time) the President of the Republic of the Cannibal Islands. It would be a typical modern reform, and one on the Teutonic model, to depose the king without deposing the cannibal. But if the inhabitants of our islands had been told nothing about those other and distant islands under the southern stars, except that they were far ahead of us in sufficiency of food supply, in economy with cold meat, in a wider range of cooking and a more hygienic mode of burial—then I think it would have come as a shock to the uncultured masses of this country, when they first discovered what is the English for an anthropologist.

The English had not only been lashed into fury but cheated out of admiration; and the indignation that went out and is still going out

against the exposed and discredited Parasites of North Germany, has a the extra excitement of beating the bad schoolmaster.

NORMAL WARS.

But normal wars, such as those waged between England and Scotland in the Middle Ages, do not leave this radical and irreconcilable bitterness. Indeed, as Dr. Sarolea once pointed out in a luminous passage, wars as such scarcely leave any bitterness at all. And certainly no conceivable war between the English and the Irish, both fighting freely and frankly for their own land, could heap up such horrible mountains of bitterness as are now, before our very eyes, rising and shutting out the heavens.

For a clean fight would reveal much on the English as well as the Irish side. It is true that the insular Englishman does not realize Irish patriotism; he falls into the foolish verbal evasion of calling it nationalism. But it is equally true that the insular Irishman does not realize English patriotism; and greatly underestimates it by supposing it is the larger imperialism. It is not; it is simply because he is a Nationalist. But it seldom occurs to the Irishman that the Englishman's patriotism is nationalism, or to the Englishman that the Irishman's nationalism is patriotism. Mostly the Englishman has exactly the same motive as Sina Fen; and a jolly good motive too, as far as it goes. He thinks the Irish are the enemies of England; and he will not give those enemies weapons or even release them from chains.

WHAT THE ENGLISHMAN THINKS.

This is not statesmanship, but it is at least sanity; and is quite healthy so long as it can still rise to be insular, and does not condescend to be imperial. It is tolerable or even tenable so long as it does not talk any florid humbug about a superior race, or the spread of enlightenment, or backward peoples, or the avoidance of anarchy. Upon these terms it is war; we keep the Irish as captives because they are prisoners of war; we do not let them go because we think they could very successfully wage war. We do not rule them because they are weak, but because they are strong. We do not distrust them because they are unenlightened, but because they are alarmingly intelligent. We distrust them because they are the strong, enlightened, intelligent enemies of our country. This is what the same English Unionist has always meant; and he would have been a thousand times wiser if he had always said it.

Now there is an answer to this point of Anglo-Saxon superiority are not worth answering. And the answer for an English patriot is this: that as things stand, it is more vital to England than to Ireland, that the

quarrel should be settled. Ireland in a sense has everything to gain because she has nothing to lose; in our wildest wrath we shall find it difficult to give her a worse government than she has at this moment. But we have nothing to gain and everything to lose; for we have deliberately bound up our policy with the American democracy.

TIRING EACH OTHER OUT.

Moreover, there is something in the Irish mentality that can stand the strain of such tragic irony better than we can; they are less uncomfortable in an eternal crisis. Mr. Stephen Gwynne, whether his Irish policy be wise or no, has pursued it with a heroic devotion to Ireland; and would have a right to count even its failure among the failures he has praised in a very heroic poem. But this readiness to fail is the other side of a readiness to fight; and it is the weakness of our position that we shall be tried of tyranny before they are tried of rebellion.

But if it were a case of clean war, and Mr. Gwynne could use his military experience in the invasion of England and perhaps of Beaconsfield, then I should feel no longer in this false position, but should be fully reconciled to my native land. Then I would oppose his entrance to the last, if only in the inert manner of a hill or wall or other strategic obstacle.

If I saw Mr. Yeats playing a harp at the head of the advancing column, with a detached expression, then I should feel entirely English, and cheerfully answer him with the simplest music of the big drum.

Then we should rediscover what is really worth defending in England; we should remember the Christmas comfort, the ancient laughter and the liberty; and see the whole map like a haze of ins between the apples of Hereford and the hops of Kent. Perhaps we might even trace the English humour and humanity in things more dehumanized; and make war even for the mighty mistakes of England. Perhaps I might be found ineffectually fighting for Liverpool; and Mr. Yeats discovered in the act of dying for Belfast. Ah! how it would be a war that would be national and therefore noble on both sides. It would be better than this detestable degradation of two patriotic peoples; eternally trying one of them to hypocritical cruelty and the other to secret crime.

WHOOING COUGH.

WHEN your child has whooping cough be careful to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as may be required. This remedy will also liquify the tough mucus and make it easier to expectorate. It has been used successfully in many epidemics and as it contains no narcotics or other injurious substances it is perfectly safe. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

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Hotel Mansions.

Agents for: ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

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A small consignment of first class

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The above arrived by Steamer on the

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Foot Balls, Tea Sets, Mechanical Toys,

Knave Trees, Blocks, Games, Rubber

Balls, Scrap Books and Post Card

Albums, Toy Swords and Guns, Knave

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Terms:—Cash.

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Hongkong, December 10, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

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on

MONDAY,

December 22, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,

at his residence No. 126, the Peak,

THE

Valuable Household Furniture,

therein contained.

Comprising:—

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofa,

Carpets and Rugs, Card Tables, Brass

Fenders and Fire Brasses, Marble

Clock, etc., Teak Dining Suite, (Walnut

Chair) comprising large Mirror back

Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Glass

Cabinet, Oval Extension Dining Table

and Chairs, Sundry Glass, Crockery

Ware, etc., large Oak Bedstead (Hair

Mattresses), Wardrobes, Upholstered

Seating, Braes Twin Bedsteads, specially designed

Toilet Table with adjustable Mirrors

by Powell, White Enamelled Bedroom

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Kitchen Utensils.

Also

New Sunblinds, Pot Plants, including

a number of Pots Maiden Hair Fern,

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(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view Sunday 21st inst. from 2 p.m.

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HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, December 17, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

December 23, 1919, commencing at

2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5

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Ice House Street.

A Few Lots of

Double hemstitched Sheets, Linen

Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Face

Towels, Bath Towels, Embroidered

Bedspreads and Table Covers.

Also

One Wardrobe Trunk, Bellow Valises

and Suit Cases.

And

Two Prismatic Binoculars, Brass

Jardiniere and 1 pair Brass

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(All are New Goods).

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HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, December 17, 1919.

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MONDAY,

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Several Lots of

Useful Office Furniture,

etc., etc., etc.

As follows:—

Large and small Desks, Typewriters,

2 Iron Safes.

Office Clock, Weighing Machine,

Telescope, Sample Cupboards,

etc., etc., etc.

On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

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Hongkong, December 16, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

December 23, 1919, commencing

at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A Water cooled, "Scott Motor Cycle

with Gloria Side Car.

1918 model, Twin cylinder two

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TUESDAY,

December 23, 1919, commencing

at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,

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Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNI-

TURE, CARPETS, GLASS, PLATED

WARE, etc., etc.

As follows:—

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Hongkong, November 23, 1919.

NOTICES.

G. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR QUARRIES" will be received at this Office until Noon MONDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1919, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1920.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in the schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Crown Rent.	Deposit with tender.
Tsai Tai Mai No. 2	12.02	\$1,700.00	\$250.00
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4	73.15	5,300.00	850.00
(1) Hok Un No. 6	3.44	4,300.00	700.00
Ma Tau Kok No. 7	6.70	1,500.00	250.00
(2) Do 8	4.63	1,200.00	200.00
Jordan Road No. 10	4.65	1,300.00	220.00
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6	2.22	800.00	130.00
Do Nos. 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 19, 20 & 25	10.80	2,100.00	350.00
Do No. 9, 11-14, 21 & 22	3.90	200.00	35.00
Cha Kwo Liang No. 1-30	24.56	2,500.00	410.00
Sai To Wan Nos. 1-15	16.53	500.00	80.00
Lymun Nos. 1-35	26.44	2,800.00	460.00
Do No. 38	2.10	400.00	65.00
Fuk Tsan Hing No. 12	4.38	1,400.00	230.00

(1) The tenderer for Hok Un Quarry Lot No. 6 will also have to include in his tender the sum of \$100.00 towards the cost of constructing a wall to prevent damage to K. I. L.S. 1292 & 1223.

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Skipper George Bradley, of the Ramsgate steam trawler "Acceptable," has had some exciting experiences in his first North Sea fishing trip since his release from work with the Dover Patrol.

In one night, writes the Ramsgate correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, he trawled up three moored mines. The first carried away, a considerable portion of the trawl and had been partially destroyed without exploding, but several pieces of the mechanism including the detonator, had remained in the net.

A new trawl was rigged up and fishing was continued, but when the net was about to be hauled clear of the bulwarks and lowered on deck another mine, quite intact, was seen to be among its contents, and as it was impossible to get rid of the dangerous object without cutting the trawl adrift this course had to

WINES AND SPIRITS

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3	Bota	St. Estephe	Claret.
2	"	Donne	Port.
2	"	Light	Dry Sherry.
2	"	"	"
1	"	Brandy	Superior Pale.
1	"	"E" Whisky.	"
1	"	Spey	Royal Whisky.

CASE No. 2-936.

1	Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
2	" St. Estephe Claret.
1	" Light Dry Sherry.
1	" Old Tawny Port.
1	" Madeira.
1	" Brandy Superior Pale.
1	" "E" Whisky.
1	" Dewars White Label Whisky.
1	" Spey Royal Whisky.
1	" Gin.
1	" Orange Brandy, M. B. R.

CASE No. 3-932.

1	Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1	" Very Pale Dry Sherry.
1	" D. Port.
1	" Feteville Port.
1	" St. Julian Claret.
1	" "E" Brandy Superior.
1	" "E" Whisky.
1	" Dewars White Label Whisky.
1	" Spey Royal Whisky.
1	" Apricot Brandy M. B. R.

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The China Mail.

A MONTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 1919.

ADVERSARIA.

In presenting to-day a brightly written article on Mysticism and Expression, by Keith West, it seems desirable to add a few words. Mysticism is a mysterious subject. Evelyn Underhill's work is for the average man almost unreadable. The subject has its own jargon. Untrue things can be mystically true, but no mystic, as far as we are aware, has ever appeared his hunger by dining mystically. We know more about literary expression than about mysticism, and though we suspect we have more than once managed to grasp what Keith West might call mystic meanings, it was the meaning we got, and not the mysticism. The trouble seems to be that of the poet who wished he could utter the unutterable thoughts that arose within him. We may be wrong (we often are, and hope we often will be) but we do not admit that "unutterable thoughts" are thoughts at all.

There! We have mysticism just said something WILL mystically, without meaning to do so. It occurs to us that the parenthesis about hoping to be often wrong was mystical. Did you think it only a facetious stupidity? Behind it were a number of adumbrated reflections, such as that men who are never wrong must be very inhuman persons, and that we hoped to stay human, and so on. In that sense all but the simplest of statements are mystical, for every reader must bring to what he reads some knowledge. According to his familiarity with connotations, so will be the amount of meaning he absorbs. To a reader who never read Dickens or heard of him, the word "Pickwickian" would be mystic. It would not, however, be what is understood by "mysticism." To read about mysticism with understanding, we must first have read much else, much that was better worth the reading.

Mysticism as related to expression or expression in position is, we are here told, an attempt to get away from the habit of thinking in grooves. Whether such escape is possible, while at the same time achieving clarity of thought and concept, we have yet to consider. Definitions, though habitually neglected by argumentative persons, are essen-

tial to any fair controversy. It is not yet settled that they are really aids to thought. If, as so often happens, a definition amounts to no more than a change of epithet and name, it certainly does not help. Try to define a kitchen poker, and see. If you could discover a sentient being who didn't know what you meant by kitchen poker, or by kitchen and poker separately, you would find it impossible to explain your thought, even mystically. So far, we may not agree with the suggestion that the mystics were people looking single-mindedly for an adequate form of expression. We suggest that the expression, rather than the idea expressed, was their objective. Intellectual laziness (if not despair) motivated their indulgence in cloudy speech, in nebulous thinking, in mental adumbrations rather than in precise postulates.

The shorthand illustration is as fatal as it was ingenious. We all know the shorthand student who takes copious notes which he is afterwards quite unable to read. A syllogism may look difficult, much more laboured than it really is, but as a medium for recording a thought it beats the symbol by miles, and makes of it a mere "also, ran." The reader deserves some consideration. In art the palm branch is a symbol of victory. If you warn your reader that you are going to talk in terms of art, he is ready for it—his mind is prepared and receptive—he may get the intended meaning. Put it forward in terms of common-sense and plain English, and he may think you intend a reference to botany, to palmistry, to the birching of prisoners, or even (if your image is not well made) to the edible properties of a string of onions. How many readers know or remember that the anchor is a symbol for hope? It probably suggests rest to a sailor man.

It is perhaps indicative of such mental confusion, either in Keith West or ourselves, that we fail to see the point of coupling Mystics and Symbolists at all in this connection. After all, a Symbolist may be a very clear-headed person; a Mystic, never. The very word is built up of two Greek words, one of which, *mucin*, means to shut the eyes. Emotions and feelings are their concern; not thoughts, not concepts. When we begged for sonnets on ham and eggs, we did so mystically. That picturesque breakfast dish imported for us in that connection the joy of living and emancipation from the morbid erotomania of the poets. Yet Keith West described our choice as a symptom of eroticism. That was sufficient to cure any inclination we might have had towards mysticism.

* Sorry we have no Greek type. This is our nearest possible typographical approach to the word.

Our old Edinburgh professor, Pringle-Pattison, who was reputed to be as sound on metaphysics as any man can be on such a crazy subject, says that mysticism is a sign of world weariness, by which we suppose him to mean what the Romans called *tedium vite*, something like what our Hun brethren call *weischmerz*, and what our soldier lads tersely describe as "fed-upness." The normal, red-blooded person on meeting mysticism calls it tommyrot. This, though unfair to the unspecified Tommy, is essentially just and sane. The "vapours" of the early Georgian heroines were no worse than the mental writhings of the modern mystic. In his case it is always fair to look for symptoms of syncope in the rhythm of the digestive processes, if for nothing worse, such as a mind diseased—or non-existent.

Pantagruelism (to be power) is healthier than mysticism. Indeed, somewhere in the inexhaustible treasury of Master Rabelais there is a long passage (we regret being temporarily without a copy) in which the suggestion is fairly made that the only proper expression of mysticism, of its purely sensuous content, is the gesture and the grimace. It is then up to the normally sane person to repeat the famous repartee of the Duchess (a lady often quoted in military Messes) and so dismiss the matter from his mind, as an irrelevant interruption to the jolly business of going on just living.

These notes were originally embarked upon with the intention to translate Mr. West's article into journalistic, or into such simple terms as even a Dundreary could understand. The fact that so much has been written without traversing more than the first three paragraphs of his article will probably tempt him to claim that his point is thereby demonstrated. For such logical abstractions, of course, we could not accept responsibility. We all have brains. If his happen to be symbolically green, while ours are plain grey matter, we really cannot be blamed for that. Let us look a little further into his mental meanderings, if for no better purpose than to be quite fair to him. The voice of the grasshopper may be a burden, as the Bible informs us, yet even the grasshopper has a right to be heard.

We now perceive that he is really indulging in special pleading against journalism and the vulgate, and in favour of what we may (mystically) call caviare writing—literature for the minority of well-read people. That which is "understood of the people" is inferior, must be inferior (so we take him) to that which is not. We are obliged, owing to the paucity of the language to describe that as an attitude of mind, which, obviously, amounts to flattery. Of his example from the poetry of J. C. Squire, he naively informs us that he is "indifferent" whether the author would regard it as mystic or symbolic. The suspicion at once awakes that he was unable himself to classify it. Refraining from the tempting opportunity to speculate how far the authorial indifference would have stood the test of this mishandling of his vivid and simple statement of fact, we point out that it amounts to whether A is regarded as B or as C. That is mysticism, indeed. A teacher in a kindergarten school would show more healthy prejudice: As we see it, Mr. Squire meant no more than that he said: "The world is full of night, and the moon reigns alone." He was addressing people who know what a moonlight night is like, and reawakening their memory, just as one might say to a tired kitchen-maid in London: "You know that sort of night when the kitchen is full of dirty dishes and the ticking of the alarm clock reigns alone." It is an exact parallel, save that ours isn't poetic. Neither is mysticism: both are mnemonic stimulants.

Please do not let it be supposed that these our HONEST comments have been in any way coloured by Mr. West. They are based on a sincere devotion to the duty of ascertaining the truth in such matters, and they reflect our quite honest consideration of the poet as used so far as we are able to perceive them. Not being a mystic, we perhaps do not speak the same language as Mr. West. For instance, he speaks of metaphors in the lines quoted, and apart from the word "reigns," which is so hackneyed that it has ceased to be one, we can discover no metaphors therein. Thus we are unable to grant the Western (or should we call it Western?) interpretation of "the poet's thought." He has charged the poet with more than is fair or reasonable. It is, as it were, an overcharge amounting to mystical profiteering. On the other hand, if the poet's thought was as represented in Mr. West's pure narrative prose, then Mr. West has given his whole case away. We submit with complete confidence that it is not the prose which is fatally insufficient, but the poetry. We claim, in short,

that Mr. West's prose expresses it better, and more clearly than Mr. Squire's poetry. Under sufficient provocation we would go on to assert that it expresses it quite as prettily. As to length, that needs no apology from any point of view. "You cannot have too much of a good thing." It precludes mistakes, and above all it scares off the mystic. From the point of view of the penny-aligner, length also has its merits. The descriptive reporter may have chops and stout while the poet starves in his garret.

Since Richard le Gallienne told us an editor, what he would do if he were God, we have met nothing more amusing than Mr. West's idea of what he would do if he were an editor. He would, if you please, insist on each sentence or phrase in the paper conveying at least two distinct ideas—thus at least it would be certain to convey one! Whence this certainty? We can assure him he doesn't get know the Hongkong newspaper reader. But never mind that. Let us analyse his idea. Journalism is war. [Cf. what General Sherman said about war.] We perceive that in the journalistic war Mr. West would discard the rifle weapon of precision in favour of the smooth-bore blunderbuss. Is that not the very point we have been trying to make? They prefer the scatter-gun, so that if they miss the rabbit they may peradventure hit the rate-collector. Keith West's hesitation in the choice of weapons—it was a rarer recently, it is a blunderbuss to-day—shuts him out for ever and for ever from any possible editorial horizon. Has he never heard of the law of libel? His double-barrelled sentence goes into court. He as editor says it means only two things. The lawyer on the other side says it means still another thing. The jury is like the ass between two bundles of hay, not quite sure, but it usually decides that it means damages. The editor is sacked, and takes to drink. His wife and weans go on the parish. The callous world rolls on. No, no. Mr. West really must revise his mystical conception of editorial wisdom.

That is another story. We respectfully beg to be excused.

RELIGIOUS MYSTICISM.

THE GRAYMEN.

Whether it can fairly be defined as mysticism or not (we think not) the graveness of Mr. West's essay, like the business end of a wasp, is at the hinder end. What he means by mysticism in relation to literary expression is that a certain "undercurrent of thoughts" accompanying a "simple idea" ought not to be overlooked or ignored. We agree. That, however, is counsel proper for the writer, not for the reader. In going into battle, an officer does not lead a simple squad accompanied, more or less, by an undercurrent of funk-like snatches. He marshals 'em all, just as a writer should. Away with mystic subtleties! Have nothing to do with mental undercurrents. We are here confronted with a simple lesson in psychology, in the mechanism of thought. The mind plays about a subject, somewhat as does a searchlight. "Thoughts throng" toward it. Only one at a time may occupy what is called "the field of attention." That disposed of, the next takes its turn: The practised writer, who is also assumed to be a thinker, contents himself at first by making a list of them. He then sorts them and ranges them in rank. If there are any still left shadowy—if, as Mr. West hints his own trouble is, some of them get stage-fright and evade focus by disappearing into the limbo of things forgotten—that is the fault of the thinker's training, not of the English language. Leave mysticism and mystical jargon to the Germans. There isn't a possible thought (that is a thought) that cannot be adequately expressed in good English prose—such as you get, may we add, in these columns. *Exempli gratia*.

CHINESE PROFESSOR FOR HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Wong Chung Yick has been engaged as medical professor at the Hongkong University. Dr. Wong was the first name in the list of results of an examination in London for the medical professorship of the University which was advertised in the London papers. Dr. Wong is the younger brother of Dr. C. H. Wong of Hongkong. He will return from London and take up his post in the University in March next.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest-selling cough medicine in the world to-day because it does exactly what cough medicines are supposed to do. It stops coughs and cures quickly and effectively. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPECIAL CABLES.

CAPT. ROSS SMITH MISSING.

OVERLAND AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT.

[China Mail Special]

SINGAPORE, Dec. 17.

Capt. Ross Smith not having arrived at Cloncurry en-route from Darwin to Melbourne, when expected, searchers were sent out.

JESUIT MISSION AT SHANGHAI DESTROYED BY FIRE.

[China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 17. The Jesuit Mission at Sincow has been destroyed by a disastrous fire. The famous Arts and Crafts plant, Dormitories, Orphanage and collection of priceless Antiques have been lost, the total damage being estimated at a million Taels. The property was not insured.

The Mission employed twelve hundred workers, including boys.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 5s.

14d.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows two cases of diphtheria.

Dr. Walton Hubbard will deliver a free lecture at the Theatre Royal on Monday next on Christian Science.

In the Marine Court, this morning, Chan Hing coxswain of the "Taikoo Kwei," was fined \$20 for unlawfully failing to observe the "rule of the road."

"For the convenience of Christmas Shoppers, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s establishment will remain open until 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th instant."

Entries are invited by December 24, at the latest for a Novices' Competition to be held on or about January 10 next under the auspices of the Hongkong Boxing Association.

The Stall has many beautiful novel and useful articles just the things for Xmas gifts. Don't forget to come and buy—Cigarettes, Tea, Tomatoes and Stalls, opening at 3 p.m. December 20.

A Chinese who was charged with the theft of some Chinese medicine from a shop in Queen's Road West, was this morning, sentenced by Mr. Wood to 6 weeks' hard labour and 4 hours' stocks.

The following team will represent the Hongkong F. C. 2nd Eleven in a second division match versus Club de Recreo at 2.30 p.m. Saturday 20th on Navy Ground—MacKenzie; W. Gerrard and Young; Chasels, Ireland and Pilger; May, Zevelin, Weyman, Boysen and Meffer.

There arrived by the s.s. "Telesias" yesterday, Mr. Ashton, who relieves Mr. Neighbour as secretary and cashier of the naval dockyard. Mr. Lowe, who relieves Mr. Platt as naval stores officer and Mr. Penman, who takes up the post of deputy naval stores officer, thus bringing the staff up to pre-war standard.

There is to hand a booklet from the Admiralty giving statistics and information regarding the Port of Seattle, taken from the Port of Seattle Annual for 1919. It gives the value of imports from Hongkong for the year ending June 30, 1918, as \$7,390,901, and exports to the Colony are placed at \$11,850,226.

Mrs. C. H. P. Hay wishes to thank the following for their gifts to her "Everything Stalls" at the Cabaret of December 20—Miss Square; Very Large Teddy Bear; Messrs. Wm. Powells—Delightful evening hand bag, Kwong Tai Loy—wearing barrow, Waste paper baskets &c. Madame Amie—Lovely hand dressed doll.

Miss Marie Tempest, the well-known English comedy actress, will shortly make her first and only appearance here. Miss Tempest has, for many years, been one of the acknowledged leading actresses and theatre-goers in Hongkong may confidently expect to see some brilliant acting during Miss Tempest's sojourn here. With Miss Tempest will be Mr. Graham Browne, an actor of repute. It is under the direction of the Middle East Films, Ltd. that Miss Marie Tempest is touring the East.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

A gentleman whose interests are bound up in the Hongkong Shipping Protection Association informed a China Mail reporter this morning that he was of the opinion that the wages question would eventually be settled by arbitration.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A LIGHT CALENDAR.

The December Criminal Sessions opened this morning before the Puisne Judge, there being only three cases down for trial, consisting of disobedience to an order of deportation, bribery and murder. The last named, in which two men are charged, will be heard by the Chief Justice on Monday.

Ip Yau was charged with disobedience to an order of deportation, dated May 1, 1919.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute. Prisoner, pleading guilty, said he could not get food in the country so he came back to Hongkong. He was a native of Swatow and could not speak the Cantonese dialect. It was because of this that he was unable to get food.

His Lordship remarked that it might be true that prisoner would find it impossible to maintain himself in and around Canton. Prisoner said he was banished to a place where he had no friends and could get no work so he came back to Hongkong, and having no money had to steal. In each case he was unfortunate enough to get caught.

The Crown Solicitor said the practice was to ask the man where he wanted to go. It was done in every case.

His Lordship: I have always understood that to be the practice.

The Crown Solicitor mentioned that prisoner had been banished eight times and had returned seven times. He had gone to Canton every time at his own request.

His Lordship: Ask him why he did not request to be sent to Swatow.

To this prisoner replied that he made that request but he was sent to Canton which was quite a strange place to him. He had no money so he had to come back to Hongkong.

His Lordship, in passing sentence of five years, remarked that it seemed extremely unlikely that the Police would have sent prisoner to Canton if he wished to go to Swatow. He could make representations to His Excellency the Governor at the expiration of his term.

The Crown Solicitor undertook to notify the Police of prisoner's wish.

BRIEBRY.

Lau Fat pleaded guilty to an indictment of bribery. The Crown Solicitor prosecuted and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Potter, of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master, represented the defendant.

In outlining the facts the Crown Solicitor mentioned that prisoner was a quarry-owner and was allowed a certain quantity of dynamite in connection with his work. Inspector Earner was the Inspector of Dangerous goods and had to inspect the quarries. He noticed that not much work was being done in defendant's quarry and told him he would report unfavourably on the renewal of his licence. On October 23, defendant went to the Inspector's quarters with another man, also a quarry owner, and gave two children \$40 in money, two bottles of whisky and a box of cigars. They took this to their mother who informed the Inspector on his return. He at once communicated with the Chief Detective Inspector and defendant was arrested. It was a very serious case for a man to offer money to an Inspector, which was contrary to the laws of the Colony.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin made a lengthy speech on the matter of sentence asking his Lordship to inflict a fine. Maximum sentence was two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$500. The defendant was 53-years of age, was married and was the father of an eviable number of children. For over thirty years he had held a licence for Government quarries. In considering sentence the Court had to conceive the worst possible case of bribery to which the maximum sentence could be applied and having done that it had to consider how far the present case rested from that worst possible case. Then the circumstances of the prisoner had to be considered. In this case prisoner had held a licence for over thirty years and had never in that time been convicted of bribery. During that time there was never a suggestion that he had attempted to get Inspector Earner or any other officer from the path of honesty. He submitted that the facts of this case were immeasurably removed from the worst case it was possible to conceive.

Mr. Jenkin then proceeded to emphasise that the bribe could have no influence on the officer's conduct as the C. S. P., who was the supreme authority in the matter of granting the licences, had already refused a licence to prisoner, although he did not know this at the time.

Speaking on the facts counsel said that prisoner started out with a box of cigars intended no doubt to curry favour with Inspector Earner. Inflamed with that pleasure, which always accompanied the making of a present, in the course of his journey he acquired two bottles of whisky and then in order to please the children he gave them the money he had with him, amounting to \$40.

Counsel also addressed the Court on the point that the object of punishment was the prevention of crime, submitting that the position prisoner found himself in was sufficient punishment in itself.

His Lordship passed sentence of six months' imprisonment and remarked that the security of the Colony depended on the integrity of the Police. In this case the bribe was substantial and Inspector Earner had responsible and important duties. He was bound to take a serious view of the case.

After announcing the sentence His Lordship remarked "I think he is very lucky to get off with it."

The case in which two men are charged with murder comes before the Chief Justice at 10.30 a.m. on Monday.

"WALLA WALLA" boats are new and fast. Get them at Black Pig.

ROBBERY RIFE HERE.

WORSE THAN YOU KNOW.

The public is being deceived, and the China Mail cannot help it unless members of the public come to the rescue. How, will presently be explained.

The strich has its head in the sand again. The policy of Hush is in operation.

The China Mail is informed that the police have instructions not to tell the reporters about robberies where no arrest or other overt evidence exists to put them on enquiry.

The China Mail is given to understand that robberies are far more numerous than the public is allowed to know. It is Chinese householders and shopkeepers who are mostly affected.

The China Mail suggests that every householder who suffers in this way should notify the China Mail. Then the public generally would get to know just how it stands; and be better able to judge the success or otherwise of its administration.

At present, in the face of what is understood to be an unprecedented wave of crime, the Government is talking of sending about 12 policemen home, because they adhere to their opinion that \$80 a month is not good enough pay for the work and the risks.

So far the statistics of mortality among our police have not been worked out to a decimal, but the percentage must be high.

The Government wants to send a dozen home.

The unofficial criminals seem to be "sending home" about one or two a week.

Hushing it up will not cure crime. Keeping these things out of the papers does not facilitate police work; it hinders it.

At home, the papers and the police co-operate. The Press is a great help to the Police, when properly used.

Here the authorities don't want the help of the papers. They don't like the papers. They discourage the papers. Why?

Because the papers publish things. The papers, in the nature of things, believe in light, and bring it; or would do so, if allowed.

Why are Hongkong authorities so afraid of light? There is a passage in the Bible which suggests the answer. Ask your clergyman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DISCLAIMER.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will refrain from scattering my name through your paper. I have never seen either Mr. Adversaria or Keith West to my knowledge; I don't intend to see them. I was not aware until I read your reply to Keith West's letter, that the lines beneath mine were intended to be other than *vers libre*. A triquet certainly are not.

I am sending my Aunt, with a dog whip to your office.

Yours Faithfully,

JEAN GRAHAM.

Biliken Boxer.

Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1919.

ABOUT SATURDAY'S CABARET.

Among the items of entertainment offered at the Variety Entertainment in connection with the Cabaret of Saturday afternoon are songs by Mr. R. A. Green, who has already created a deep impression among the lovers in Hongkong. The talented Misses Young and Miss Winkle Lawson have also kindly consented to appear.

The Management is particularly fortunate in receiving the kind offer of the Misses Allen & Doris Woods to lend their services at both performances. They have consented by special request to include the Diet from "Tales of Hoffmann" in their evening's repertoire and we can assure our readers that this alone is an item to have heard.

The Pathe Freres who are kindly providing the Kinema entertainment have an excellent picture well worth a visit.

His Lordship passed sentence of six months' imprisonment and remarked that the security of the Colony depended on the integrity of the Police. In this case the bribe was substantial and Inspector Earner had responsible and important duties. He was bound to take a serious view of the case.

After announcing the sentence His Lordship remarked "I think he is very lucky to get off with it."

The case in which two men are charged with murder comes before the Chief Justice at 10.30 a.m. on Monday.

"WALLA WALLA" boats are new and fast. Get them at Black Pig.

THE MURDERED WARDERS.

INQUEST.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Continuing his evidence yesterday afternoon, after we had gone to press, Mr. Franks, Assistant Superintendent of the Victoria Jail, said the warder who lost the key is still on the jail staff. The prisoners were searched twice a day and searched. All the escaped prisoners were searched at 10.45 a.m. on the 13th inst. Their cells were searched in the afternoon. That was the usual practice. The cells were searched on Saturday afternoon in the presence of the prisoners. Cells were occasionally inspected, also, in the absence of a prisoner. Nothing was found. On Saturday afternoon prior to the incident the cells were again searched. One officer conducted the search, while another kept guard over the prisoners.

The Coroner: How many officers conducted the search on Saturday in No. 63 cell?

Witness: Two. No report was made. A search was also made on Sunday.

The Coroner: Have you any idea how these things came in?

Witness: No idea at all. It seems probable that some one, perhaps an officer of the jail, brought the tools into it. The work on the door may have taken a little longer than an hour.

The Coroner: Had the prisoners any opportunity of making a key?

Witness: I don't know; I cannot remember whether any cell door key has been taken out of jail.

The Coroner: What is the duty of the patrol warder?

Witness: His duty is to see that the prisoners are in the cells and to report any irregularity. It is his duty to test the locks when he goes on duty for the first time. He is on a four-hourly shift. Sheer Shah went on duty at 1.30 a.m., and that is the last time the locks were tested. I went round myself at 1 a.m., that morning and visited the different wards. I spoke to Warder Speed, and everything was apparently all right at that time. The number of men on duty are one principal warder (European), 17 patrols (guards and *lunkers*), one Indian warder, eight assistant warders (Indians), 4 Indian guards and 4 Chinese.

The Coroner: How many were armed?

Witness: Only one—the Principal Warder. The others had their truncheons. Continuing, witness said that the numbers just given included the reserves. When Warder Speed was found his revolver was missing. Dark grey flannel shirts were made in the prison tailoring establishment, and it was possible that the men might have made the suits in which they escaped in prison. Every prisoner had two suits, one of which he wore, while the other was at the wash. Some prisoners had three suits, but no prisoner was allowed to take more than the one suit he was wearing into his cell. All clothes were counted and kept by the officers. The extra suits which were found in the cells should not have been there. The prisoners changed their clothing in the cells on Saturday, but, according to the witness, the disappearance of any clothes would not be discovered till Monday.

Sheer Shah said that on Monday morning he was on patrol duty in the jail. He went on patrol duty at 1.30 a.m. He tested all the locks of the cells and saw the prisoners inside. He tried the lock of cell No. 63. He did not notice anything irregular at the time. While he was patrolling in Ward F4, at about 3.30 a.m. he heard some noise, which seemed as if it came from the ground floor. Witness ran in the direction of the noise. He went down straight to the Chief Warder's office and saw two Chinese striking Warder Speed, who had got up from the chair. Witness went into the Chief Warder's office and seized hold of one of the prisoners and the deceased warder pushed the other. After the prisoner was pushed away, witness went and stood out of the office. The deceased warder ran to the entrance hall. One prisoner knocked him on the shoulder with a dagger. When Speed ran away, witness released the man he was struggling with and followed Speed, with the intention of ringing the alarm bell. He then noticed that there were other Chinese. The Chinese followed witness and struck him another blow with a knife. Witness rang the alarm bell and then noticed Guard Ayub Khan struggling with one of the men. He heard Ayub Khan groan. Witness went up and struck one of the Chinese. He noticed Ayub Khan bleeding. Witness and Ayub Khan then ran in the direction of the Reserve Guard Room, blowing police whistles. In the reserve room, witness picked up one bamboo, and Jam Mohamed, who had been awakened by the noise, picked up another. They ran to the gate to cut off prisoners' escape but found that the prisoners had opened the gate and gone. Witness and the other man did not go through the gate as they did not see anybody. They went back to the hall as they did not know how many prisoners had escaped. They also wanted to find out what plans the principal warder had. By this time the superintendent and other officers arrived on the scene.

Mr. Starkey: Did witness carry a truncheon?—Yes, I had no time to

draw it. The men were wearing civilian clothing. On my floor a Chinese guard was sleeping. I did not see him at all.

Jam Mohamed stated that he was on duty at the jail on Sunday night and Monday morning. He was on patrol duty from 11.30 p.m. to 3.30 a.m. After coming off-duty he went to the Reserve Guard Room to sleep. He was awakened by hearing the voice of Ayub Khan saying, "I am being killed." Witness picked up a bamboo and ran in the direction of the hall. On the way he met the principal warder who was coming towards the Reserve Room. Witness asked him what was the matter. He made no reply. Immediately afterwards witness met the Indian warder (deceased) who was going towards the Reserve Room. When he got to the entrance hall, witness saw four men opening a gate and going away. He followed them. He recognised that the men were prisoners, being able to identify them owing to the bright light at the entrance to the hall. They were wearing clothing, made out of material from which shirts are manufactured in jail. When he went through the gates, he saw the prisoners who turned round and looked at him. Witness was unable to do anything as he was unarmed. All the four prisoners had knives. Witness stood for a moment and looked at the prisoners who ran towards the tunnel. There were three men in the guard-room.

Guard No. 84 stated that on Sunday night he was patrolling from 11.30 p.m. to 3.30 a.m., being relieved by a Chinese guard. Witness went to the Reserve Room to sleep. He was awakened by the sound of police whistles. He left his bed, picked up his truncheon and went towards the entrance hall. He did not find anybody in the hall. He inspected the place and then saw the principal warder lying on the ground. By this time all the officers came in. He did not see the prisoners who escaped.

Another guard stated that he was on duty at the Victoria Jail on Sunday night, going off patrol duty at 3.30 a.m. He went to the Reserve Guard. He heard sounds of police whistles being blown. He picked up a bamboo and ran towards the entrance hall. He saw the principal warder lying on the ground. He then went upstairs to find out what was the matter. He did not see the prisoners who were escaping. He did not see the Chinese guard. He did not see the Indian who was killed.

Sergeant Reid stated that he found a dagger at 4.30 a.m. on Monday in a line off Staunton Street, outside the wall of the jail. It was lying on the ground close to a chair, standing by the side of the wall prison. There were some blood stains on it.

Sergeant Ingham stated that yesterday he and a party of police and one of the prisoners, Wong Kwok, who was arrested (prisoner 850) went to the Lusitano Club, which is on the south side of the jail. They found the knife on the roof of the servants' quarters, lying amongst some timber. The prisoner pointed the knife to witness. It had blood on both sides of the blade. The servants' quarters faced the jail.

A Chinese guard stated that he was on duty at the jail on the night of the 14th. He went on duty at 5.30 p.m. and went off duty at 9.30 p.m. He again went on duty at 4.30 p.m. till 3.30 a.m. He was then relieved by an Indian guard. His beat was on the first floor, where the condemned prisoners were. After duty he went on the first floor to sleep. The reason why he slept on the first floor was that the bed was there. It was nearest to the window. When he went to bed, he heard whistles blowing. There was a great commotion. He went downstairs and saw a guard lying on the ground with an electric torch by his side. He also saw some blood on the ground. He saw some guards running up to the first floor carrying bamboo poles. Witness asked what was the matter. A guard replied, "There are some prisoners fighting." Witness followed the men up to the first and second floors and found no signs of a disturbance. He did not see the prisoners. He had been employed in the jail for over a month.

Mr. Franks: He was not on duty on the floor where the condemned cell was?—Witness: I was on post duty outside the condemned cell from 3 a.m. to 3.30 a.m.

The Coroner: Who told you to take that duty?—Witness: I was always told to take the place of the man who usually did that duty, when he went to make entries. The "third hand" man, a European, Warder Speed, who was murdered, asked me to do it. Before 3 a.m. I was on the top floor of the jail.

An Indian warder stated that on Sunday night he was patrolling the top floor of the jail when he heard some noise followed by the blowing of police whistles on the ground floor. Witness left his electric torch on the floor, and drawing his truncheon, ran down the stairs. He noticed a turban and a smashed electric light on the ground and the gates of the upper yard and the west yard were opened. He saw blood on the floor. Up to that time, he had not seen any officers or the escaped prisoners. He blew his whistle and ran up to No. 3 ward. He opened a window facing the new staff quarters and blew another blast on the whistle. He did not see anything about the fighting. He saw the Chinese guard standing by the steps near the west

yard gates. There were two stair-cases going up to the floor.

The Coroner: It is possible that the men went up by the other staircase and attacked the Indian first.

Another guard stated that while he was on duty in A ward, one of the prisoners, who had escaped, came near him and, using insulting language, said, "I will kill you." Witness ran to the second floor and blew a police-whistle. He recognised the man. His number was 781. He did not see whether the man was carrying anything. There was an alarm bell on his floor, but he was afraid to ring it, thinking that the prisoner, who was standing on the other side of the gate, might kill him. He suspected that the man had a key. He blew a police-whistle. The man was wearing black clothes.

Another guard stated that on the morning of the 15th, he was patrolling the yard. At 4 a.m. the principal warder met him near the cook-house. He gave him a key to open the coal box. Witness obtained some coal and had just lit the fire, when he heard a noise. He went towards the entrance hall and there found the principal warder lying on the floor.

The inquiry was adjourned at 6 p.m. till this morning.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This morning Mr. Wood said: Before continuing with the evidence I wish to say especially to the gentlemen of the Press, that the enquiry has come to a stage where evidence would be called as to the movements of the escaped prisoners outside the jail. I will be obliged if they will refrain, in the interests of the witnesses, from reporting the evidence. The escaped prisoner who had been recaptured will appear before me at 2.15 this afternoon and I hope his evidence as to his movements outside the jail will also not be reported.

A Chinese witness then gave certain evidence.

Mr. J. M. McLeod, Principal Warder said that on the morning of Monday the 5th inst., he was in his quarters when he heard whistles blowing at about 4.20 a.m. He heard a voice shouting within the boundary wall. It was apparently that of an Indian. He went to the prison where the gate was unlocked for him by the Superintendent. Witness and practically the whole European jail staff entered. The officers were detailed to the new prison. Witness with Mr. Franks and the Chief Warder went to the entrance hall. It was Mr. Franks or the Chief Warder who opened the door. On entering he saw Guard Ayub Khan minus his truncheon and his lamp was broken. His hand was cut. The Assistant Superintendent asked him what was the matter and he said three plain clothes men attacked him. They afterwards went out of jail. The Assistant Superintendent asked him which way they went and he said through the No. 3 party gate. The gate was closed when witness first saw it. He then went upstairs to the first floor to see if he could manage to prevent any of the prisoners from making good his escape. He searched everywhere thinking they might have secreted themselves in the building, but his search proved fruitless. The prisoners had evidently gone. Coming downstairs again, he saw three Indian guards carrying bamboos in their hands. The Superintendent asked where the senior warder was; they said they did not know. Witness then went to the Chief Warder's Office and found the place in disorder and blood on the floor. He reported the matter and then found the Chief Warder lying on the floor of the corridor in a pool of blood. He was, on the orders of the assistant superintendent, carried to where there was a gas lamp several paces away from the place he was lying. After the Superintendent had inspected him, he was sent to the jail hospital where he was laid on the floor. There he examined him and found the pass key in his breast pocket but the revolver was missing.

By the Jury: Warders don't carry extra rounds of ammunition. The revolver was loaded in all 6 chambers.

Witness found the other keys missing and sent men to search for the keys and returned to the Chief Warder's Office where he found the dagger (produced). Outside the office, the safe key was found on the floor. It was customary for the Principal Warder to carry the safe key in a ring with two others whilst the pass key was carried separately. Immediately after finding the safe key he went to the entrance hall and opened the safe and found all the jail keys kept there were correct. He then returned to the hospital where he reported the finding of the dagger and key. He and the Assistant Superintendent then went to look for Harnam Singh and found him lying on a bed in the reserve guard room. With the help of two guards witness carried him to the gas light where the assistant examined his face and found it was slashed. He made a movement towards the bedside which had a stab wound. The Assistant Superintendent sent him to the hospital. The doctor was then sent for. The next thing he did was to go round and inspect the buildings and found everything was correct. He was then given orders to unlock the prisons. Before this was done it was said that a rope was found.

He went to investigate the report and could see nothing near the grill of A, and B blocks. He later reported to the Superintendent and then went

out to Staunton Street to make further investigations but it was too dark to see anything. He could only see against the sky the part of rope between the grill and the wall. Returning to the jail he went to cell No. 63 and found a bundle of tools. The lock was cut out of the door. Witness then spoke of the discovery of the paint and different articles (already mentioned) in the cell.

An Indian Warder stated that on Saturday afternoon he was on duty in the jail from 1.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. It was his duty to search cells. He searched the cells in ward F5 between 1.15 and 2.30 p.m. When he searched the cells the prisoners were inside. He searched the cells himself. One man accompanied him and opened the cells for him. He searched cell 63 but found nothing. Prisoner No. 791 occupied this cell.

By the Jury: He had the prisoner's clothing unbuttoned and searched his person and then sent him to one end of the cell while he searched it. He turned all the blankets and books and papers over but found nothing.

By his Worship: He did not find any other clothing besides what the prisoner was wearing.

Another Indian Warder who had accompanied the previous witness in his rounds gave corroborative evidence as to the searching of the cells.

A Chinese *lunking* said he was on duty at the jail on Monday morning. He was in the second floor of No. 2 Hall (branch) between 3.30 and 6.30 p.m. About 4.20 a.m., he heard Police whistles blowing in a muffled tone. He ran to the ground floor but saw no one and heard no further sound. He was alone on duty in the Hall. Replying to his Worship, Mr. Franks said the window to which the rope was tied was immediately under the hall in which the witness was on duty. He wanted to know if the witness saw them or heard any sound.

Asked this question, the witness said he did not see or hear anything because he was on the second floor.

His Worship: But you told us you went to the ground floor.

When I went to the ground floor I saw nothing.

The hearing will continue in the afternoon.

At the proceedings this afternoon the re-arrested prisoner, was brought into Court, but in the witness box, he had nothing to say.

A prisoner named Chan Sing No. 3150 stated that he was in cell 48 with three other prisoners. On the morning in question he was awakened by the blowing of whistles. He discovered that one of the men had escaped, and there was clothing on the floor of the cell. He did not know where the prisoner had obtained clothes to escape. The enquiry is proceeding.

STOLEN GOODS.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of three pieces of clothing in Praya East at 6.15 this morning.

The defendant pleaded that the clothing was stolen by another man who gave them to him to pawn.

Serjt. Cooke said that at 6.15 this morning the defendant was seen by P.C. C 535 in Praya East carrying a bundle behind his back. The constable questioned him and he took the latter to No. 28, Praya East and said he took the clothing from the verandah. The complainant was awakened and he identified the clothing as his.

After the constable had given corroborative evidence, the defendant denied that he took the constable to the house.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour and 4 hours' stocks was passed.

DEFENCE CORPS INSPECTION.

Members of the Hongkong Defence Corps paraded in large numbers at the Cricket Ground last evening when they were inspected by H.E. the Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G. All units of the Corps were on parade, which was commanded by Major G. H. Wake-man. The men assembled on the roads just off the ground to which they marched at about 5.20. H.E. the General Officer Commanding, Major General Ventris, accompanied by staff officers was an early arrival, and met H.E. the Governor when he entered the ground. His Excellency was accompanied by his A. D. C., Capt. McGrath. The salute was then given, the band of the Wiltshire Regiment playing the National Anthem. His Excellency then inspected the parade, and immediately afterwards addressed the men as they stood in battalion formation. No intimation was given to the members of the Press that the speech would be made from this position; they expected it would be made from the saluting base. As far as we can gather His Excellency said that the Defence Corps Ordinance would shortly be repealed and a new Ordinance introduced. He invited suggestions as to whether the new Corps should be called the Defence Corps or the Volunteer Corps. He appealed to the men to continue serving and thanked them for their valued services in the past.

His Excellency then proceeded to the saluting base and the Corps marched past, afterwards being dismissed.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I SAMUEL JOHN CLAYE, at present residing at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, hereby give Notice that I have expressly withdrawn all and every authority which my wife GLADYS ARELENE CLAYE may have at any time, either expressly or by implication or otherwise, acquired to contract for me or in my name or as my agent or in any way to pledge my credit—I having expressly forbidden her so to do and also being sufficiently supplied with all necessary—and that I will not be responsible for her debts whenever or howsoever incurred.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1919.

S. J. CLAYE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.)

on

TUESDAY,

December 23, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 4, Mody Road, Kowloon.

THE SUNDRY FURNITURE,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

and, &c., &c., therein contained.

including:—

Singer's Treadle Sewing Machine (practically new), Electric Fittings, large Copper Boiler, small Piano by Montie, &c., &c.

(Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

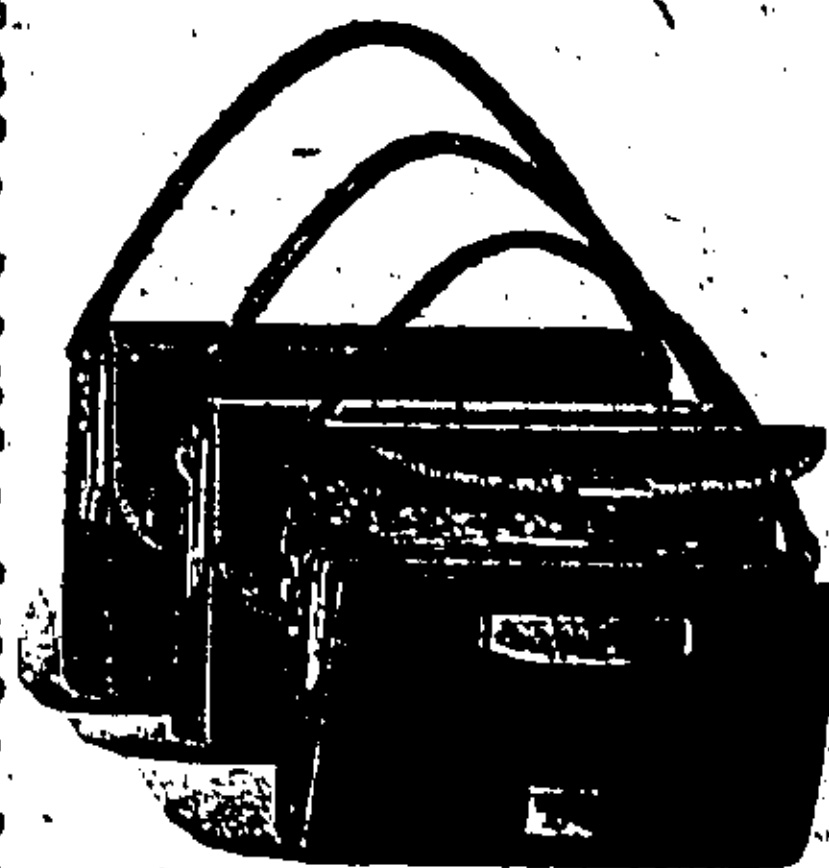
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| 1 Qt. Moet & Chandon Champagne "Grown Brut" | ... |
| 1 Blackberry Brandy | ... |
| 1 Pt. D. O. M. | ... |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy | ... |
| 2 " King George IV Whisky White Label or "Perfection" | ... |
| 1 Saper's Tawny Port | ... |
| 1 St. Julien Claret | ... |
| 1 Old Brown Sherry Red Seal | ... |
| 1 Gin. D. C. L. Old Tom or Dry | ... |
| 1 Borgey's Brandy | ... |
| 1 phial Fomazan Bitters | ... |

No. 2 HAMPER.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1 Qt. Quillemet Champagne | ... |
| 1 Pt. D. O. M. | ... |
| 1 Qt. Borgey's Brandy | ... |
| 1 Martell's XXX Brandy | ... |
| 2 " King George IV Whisky White Label or "Perfection" | ... |
| 1 Whisky | ... |
| 2 " Tawny Dry Port | ... |
| 2 " St. Julien Claret | ... |
| 1 " D. C. L. Old Tom or Dry Gin | ... |
| 1 " Vino de Porto Sherry Y. S. | ... |
| 1 phial Fomazan Bitters | ... |

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- | | |
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| 1 Qt. Borgey's Brandy | ... |
| 1 Pt. G. F. Peppermint | ... |
| 1 Pt. D. O. M. | ... |
| 2 " Superior Rich Old Port | ... |
| 2 " King George IV Whisky W. L. or "Perfection" | ... |
| 1 Borgey's XXX Brandy | ... |
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| 1 " D. C. L. Old Tom or Dry Gin | ... |
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THE DIARY OF A
HONGKONG LADY.

(Continued from yesterday.)

On leaving Kemmel we drove up hill for a short distance and turned sharp to the left. This corner was named "Suicide Corner" and the road we turned into "Suicide Road," as the Germans, who were close here in 1916, trained their machine guns on this spot and if ever anyone dared to show themselves in daylight, there was little escape for them, as the road was completely covered by these guns, the men serving them keeping vigilant watch. This road was exceedingly rough, and mended with planks at intervals; also all along the side of the road was a broad paving of boards, which we were told, was so that at night the motor traffic could drive over it without making as much noise as it would along the road itself. At the further end of this long road had stood Wytschaete with from six to seven thousand inhabitants. Now there is literally nothing left, and the strange part of it is, that there are even no bricks or stones, or debris to show that a large place had stood there a year or two ago. I think this spot brought back to one the horrors and awfulness of war almost more than any. Every sign of a village or town had been swept away, wiped out, and nothing but the terribly churned-up soil remained, great pits and holes wherever you placed your feet, the guns having turned the soil over and over, pounding all sign of human habitation to micrometre.

We climbed up a small mound at the top of which was a German pill-box built upon what had once been the church, and through a hole in the ground, looking down a "deep shaft," was a German dug-out, evidently constructed in the buried church below. From here we had a fine view over the surrounding country, the Messines Ridge a short distance on our right and Ypres on our left. I was standing by Madame Chevalier as we looked over this scene of desolation. She had known this little town before the war she told me, and I couldn't help saying to her, that it was heartrending enough for us strangers to gaze upon; what must it mean to her whose land it was and who had known it in its peaceful prosperous days? I think it even more acutely, being with those people who naturally were feeling the terrible hopelessness of their country as it now stood, in those devastated areas. What would one's feelings have been had this been our own land, one instinctively thought. Further up the road was the only sign of life in the place. Two Belgians, natives of Wytschaete, had dug a clearing below the upturned soil and had started to build a house upon the spot where one of the men said he had had a home before. The outlook of the ground all round seemed pretty hopeless, as the subsoil had been churned up in which very little would grow. Still, he had had a home there before the war, and meant to have one again, and was the first to pluck up courage to start building amidst all this chaos. I and one other woman each laid a brick, putting a shilling in the mortar "pour bonheur." We can say that we helped to build the first house in re-built Wytschaete. I shall hope one day to go back and identify that house when the village is a growing one. On our way back to the road we found the helmet of a German which I brought home as a trophy. There are many such things lying everywhere still, just as they had been left.

From here we drove north towards Ypres, over the "Sunken Road," so called, because it had been re-made over and over again by long thick planks, as the others gradually sank into the liquid mud, and as this stretch was some miles long, the quantity of wood buried here was very considerable. We passed the ruined village of Voormezele and drove on into Ypres, where this time we made no stop, but hearing to the right got on to the road leading to the Paschendale Ridge. The road at right angles to this is the well-known Menin Road. A few miles out of Ypres on the left hand side of the road is a new little cemetery, where we stopped and went in. Here we read the names on the wooden crosses of many of our brave men who had been killed in, or around Ypres. At present the graves are only mounds of brown earth, nicely kept, inasmuch as there is not a weed to be seen anywhere. Before long they will doubtless be turfed over, and the wooden crosses replaced by more durable monuments and trees and shrubs planted. At present these rows of brown graves

with each cross alike, seem very realistic of a brave little army lying there with their feet to the ruins of Ypres, which they had helped so effectively to defend.

The country towards the Paschendale Ridge was just a barren wilderness. We passed all that remained of Zonnebeke, an overturned and battered gasometer. There were some German prisoners and Chinese camps, doing the work of clearing up debris, which must be completed before anything else can be done to the land. There was just a gradual rise to the top of the ridge, which is no great length, but once there, we got a fine view for miles round, and drove over the further side of the ridge. The country ahead of us seemed to have escaped the guns, as we could see avenues of trees and woods intact, very different from those we had been passing through since leaving Poperinghe. The reason for this was that the Germans had occupied this area practically from the first, and quite imagined they were going to keep it, so left it intact, not spoiling the crops or demolishing the village. They were however not prepared for their hurried retreat in 1918, when they had no time to destroy everything they left in their wake. Unfortunately for the Belgians, there is comparatively very little of Belgium indeed, that has been left intact.

On top of the ridge we stopped, and walked a little way off the road, through the network of shell holes, in some of which we sat dangling our feet and had a much needed lunch of sandwiches. It seemed strange to be eating a meal on such a spot, which had but a few months ago been the scene of so much strife and bloodshed. Quite close to me, sticking out of the ground, was the helmet of a German, and in all directions were cartridges and shells. Many Canadians had lost their lives here, and a few hundred yards from us was a monument in granite, put up to those who fell. After half an hour's stop we continued our way, now through the country occupied by the Germans throughout the war, and this, as I mentioned above, was undamaged and cultivated. A few of the farm houses were slightly battered by shot and shell, but most of them were pretty well intact and the roads were shaded by avenues of trees, such a welcome change from the terrible barrenness we had passed through. We felt the villages of Westroosebeke and Hoogdebe behind and came to Thout, a long run from the Paschendale Ridge and our last stop. Thout is a large, straggling village, with the usual cobbled streets, wide and very clean and nice bright cottages. Into one of these some of us went in quest of coffee, and the rest of the party into another. The one we went into was a fine specimen of an old Flemish house. The street door opened into a large old-fashioned front room, with low beamed ceiling of dark wood, well lighted by casement windows. Behind this room was a large kitchen and scullery, into which we went and found a welcome jump to wash our dusty hands, the general very kindly pumping for us. The Flemish goodwife was busily cutting bread and butter from an enormous loaf with an equally enormous carving knife, and extremely good it was when we came to eat it, as also was the coffee, poured from a very large coffee pot. We wondered whether the rest of our party, were as well as we were, as we had a most liberal meal. The goodwife was purely Flemish, the only one who could speak to her being the Belgian General and his daughter. When we had all finished we drove on, taking the road bearing to the left, the right leading to Bruges, and some two or three miles down this road we turned off again sharp to the left into a very narrow lane, which had two sharp turns in it, very hard for our unnumbered lorries to negotiate. Some way along we stopped and walked through some fields to a wood, where was concealed "Long Max," the powerful German gun which bombarded Dunkerke. It is of the same calibre as those in the Deutschland battery near Ostende, but looked far larger, as it was intact, the breech covered by a huge steel canopy, the gun itself standing in a large concrete pit surrounded by a cement platform. On the right and left of this were concrete buildings to hold the ammunition, which was brought through the wood in trucks on rails, and deposited in these large sheds. There are still a quantity of shells in these buildings. "Long Max" took a year to set up in this position and strangely enough the Belgians knew nothing of its whereabouts, as the Germans were in possession of all this immediate part of the country,

and took good care that no one should come anywhere near its vicinity. It was remarkably well camouflaged with bushes and trees, so that it would be a difficult matter to detect, even if our aviators were right over the spot. Unlike those at Ostende, which had a large circling range, this gun could only move horizontally a very short distance, as its objective was Dunkerke only, hence it was necessary to swing round any distance. It made one shudder at the gigantic strength of the thing, and wonder how the Germans ever had been beaten.

From here we drove back into Ostende, a perfectly level dusty road for miles, between avenues of trees, with cultivated land on either side of us. We were glad to get back and to be able to wash some of the dust off. I have never been so dusty in all my life, and we were all ready for the good dinner awaiting us at the Hotel Phare. When that was over we all adjourned to the drawing room, where a vote of thanks was proposed to Miss Dormer Maunder and Lieut. Monitor for the most interesting time they had afforded us, doing everything possible for the general comfort of the little party that they had taken over the battlefields. They both replied, the Belgian officer speaking feelingly and with great admiration of his English comrades during the war.

Monday, August 18.—Up at 8 o'clock, packed our bags, had breakfast and walked to the electric tram station and took tickets for Zeebrugge, which is a run of about three quarters of an hour along the coast. To-day we were again lucky in our weather, a hot sun, but a cool breeze. All along the coast are strong German defences, concrete dugouts, gun emplacements, and at the back of these, rows of barbed wire. We are gradually clearing this away, but it takes some time. The tram put us down at the Zeebrugge Mole, a break-water about one and a half miles long, which we proceeded to walk up. Not far from the shore we saw the large gap which our naval men had made when a submarine laden with 10,000 lbs. of dynamite blew this part of the Mole in two, cutting the upper end off from the shore and at the same time the men from the "Vindictive" scaled the high parapet with the aid of ropes and rope ladders, and had a hand to hand fight with the Germans guarding the Mole. We saw the exact spot where the first man came over and pieces of cord still show the place where the ropes had been tied to the railings. It was a gigantic climb up the sheer face of a deep concrete wall, which is very much raised above the rest of the Mole, as to get on to the narrow walk we had to climb about 20 steep steps from the main part of the Mole. From here we got a good view of the "Intrepid" and "Iphigenia" which we sunk at the mouth of the Zeebrugge Canal to bottle up the German submarines, and of the "Thetis," a little further up the canal, lying across the canal. Close also to the mouth of the Canal was Captain Fryatt's ship the "Brussel" which the Germans had sunk at the mouth of the harbour, by the Mole, before leaving, so as to block the entrance. However it has now been raised, and is going to be taken over to England. The Germans had fortified the Mole very strongly, and built great concrete shelters for themselves and their guns. One we saw had contained an enormous searchlight, which at nightfall was brought out and run by electricity up rails, to a high point from where they could light up the sea for miles, searching for enemy ships, and at daylight again placed in its strong shelter. We saw all that remained of it after the Germans had destroyed it on leaving. There were also guns placed at intervals along the upper part of the Mole. These they had also destroyed before leaving by blowing up the muzzles and now they looked useless enough. The Belgians are busily hacking these strong concrete buildings to pieces, so as to make room for the wooden sheds, which they are going to build up in their places, to serve as goods sheds. The Germans must have spent thousands on fortifying the Mole alone and it seems a perfect marvel that they were ever beaten. This, as I think I said before, is even more marked where you see the German, English and Belgian defences side by side. Lieut. Monitor spoke of the wonderful pluck and heroism of our men attacking the Mole, just a little handful of men, against such tremendous odds. He spoke with such intense admiration of their courage, that one felt, here anyway is one Belgian who appreciates to the full what has been done by us to help his country. This in itself was worth while having gone over there to learn, as we are apt to judge the whole by a few, who have not appeared so especially grateful, and so the Belgians as a nation have not acquired a very good name, which is a pity, as Belgium as a nation deserves our help still, and most certainly our pity. No one could go over those devastated areas and not feel that she sacrificed her all for the right and lost her all in doing so, and a people who can do this must have still a great deal of good left in them. That is why it would be criminal to allow her to sink into hopeless apathy, as she will do if others do not hold out a helping hand to her at this most difficult time in the history of her country. I wish those discontented people at home had any conception of what Belgium has suffered. These tours run by a handful of ladies, aided by the Belgian Government, were started so that we here at home might be able to realise a little what war means at its grimmest, when a country has been laid waste by the sword and the people rendered homeless and how necessary it is to aid these people who have suffered so terribly at the hands of the Germans, by showing interest and sympathy in their welfare and so helping them to re-build their homes and start life afresh. The idea is, that if they wish it, the members of these tours may help the people in the villages or town adopted by their particular tour. For instance, "Kemmel" was chosen as our point of interest, and we are hoping to build a wooden hut in this demolished village, to which the people will gradually return and re-build their houses, and this hut, which will be nominally the Village Club, they can come to of a winter's evening and sit in the warm and have hot coffee at a moderate charge and games, and simple amusements. All those who are interested in the village may send warm garments and clothes of any kind and there will be someone there responsible to see that the things are given where they are needed.

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Commencing TO-MORROW (Friday) 19th instant
HEY! HERE'S A FUNNY ONE.Nothing wrong with this but the title—and that's
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"ALL WRONG"an Extra Selected Photoplay, and a joyous Five
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tense admiration of their courage, that one felt, here anyway is one Belgian who appreciates to the full what has been done by us to help his country. This in itself was worth while having gone over there to learn, as we are apt to judge the whole by a few, who have not appeared so especially grateful, and so the Belgians as a nation have not acquired a very good name, which is a pity, as Belgium as a nation deserves our help still, and most certainly our pity. No one could go over those devastated areas and not feel that she sacrificed her all for the right and lost her all in doing so, and a people who can do this must have still a great deal of good left in them. That is why it would be criminal to allow her to sink into hopeless apathy, as she will do if others do not hold out a helping hand to her at this most difficult time in the history of her country. I wish those discontented people at home had any conception of what Belgium has suffered. These tours run by a handful of ladies, aided by the Belgian Government, were started so that we here at home might be able to realise a little what war means at its grimmest, when a country has been laid waste by the sword and the people rendered homeless and how necessary it is to aid these people who have suffered so terribly at the hands of the Germans, by showing interest and sympathy in their welfare and so helping them to re-build their homes and start life afresh. The idea is, that if they wish it, the members of these tours may help the people in the villages or town adopted by their particular tour. For instance, "Kemmel" was chosen as our point of interest, and we are hoping to build a wooden hut in this demolished village, to which the people will gradually return and re-build their houses, and this hut, which will be nominally the Village Club, they can come to of a winter's evening and sit in the warm and have hot coffee at a moderate charge and games, and simple amusements. All those who are interested in the village may send warm garments and clothes of any kind and there will be someone there responsible to see that the things are given where they are needed.

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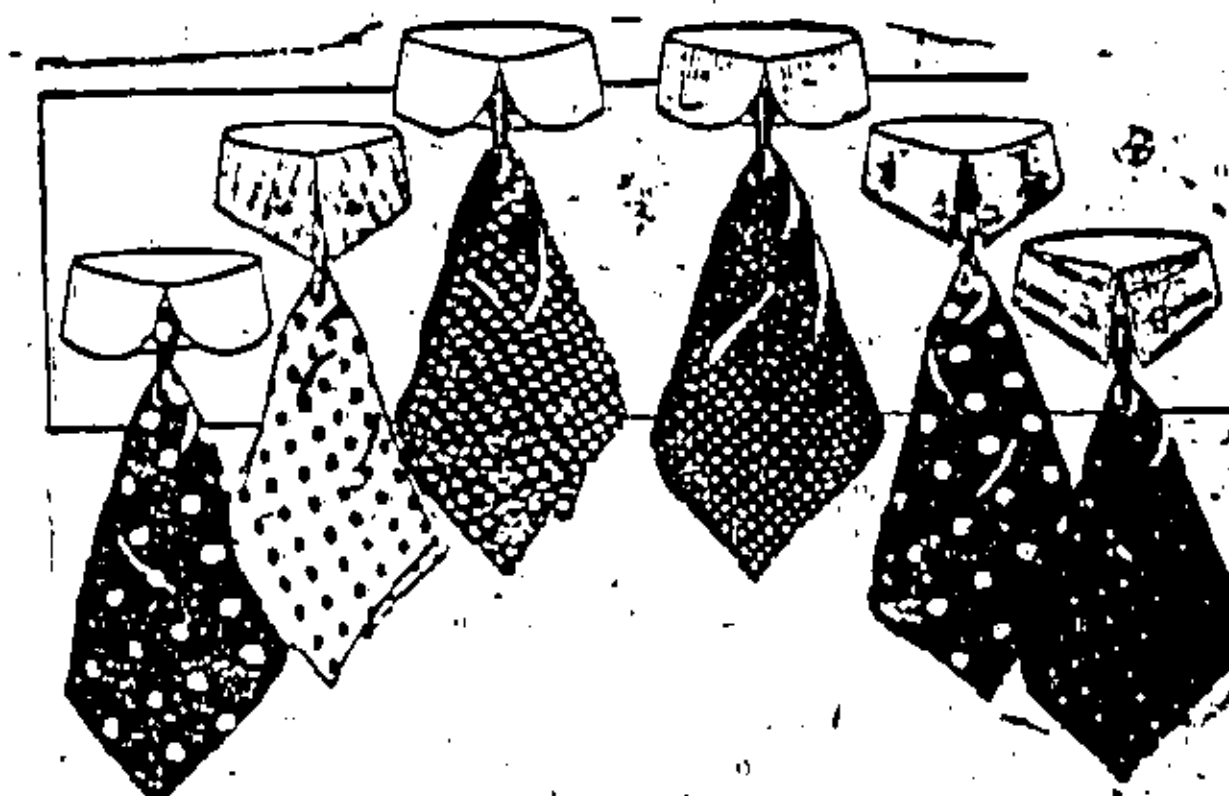
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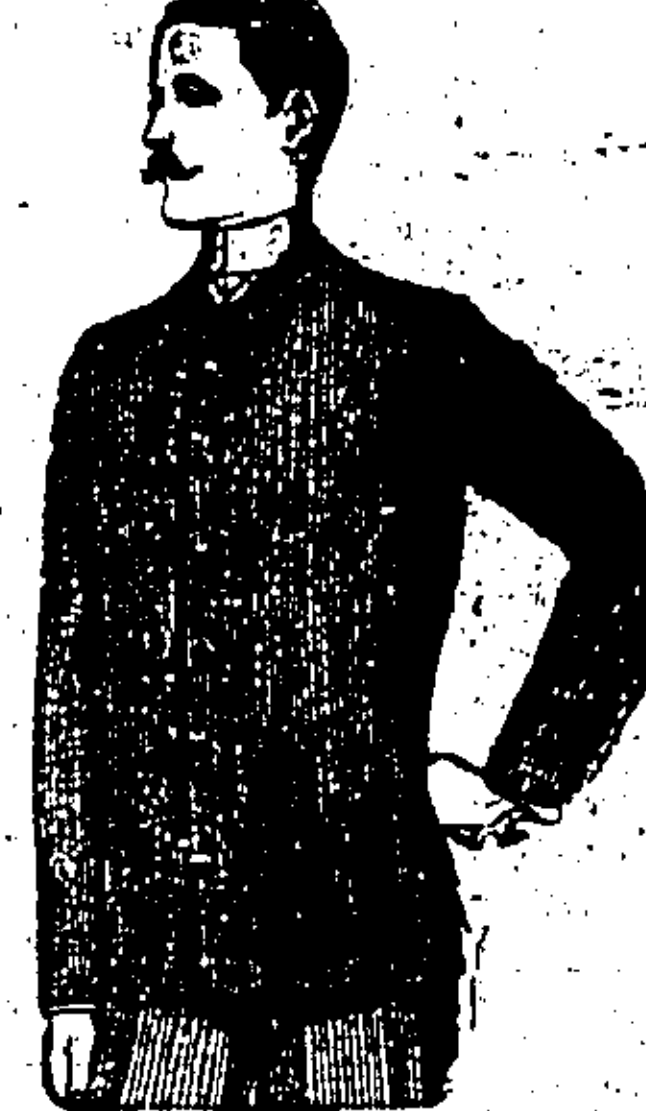
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SCALES

MYSTICISM AND
EXPRESSION.

[Special for the China Mail.]

The cause of considerably more than half of the execrable writing (to dignify it with the name of Literature) would be a betrayal of the Muses' trust with which a long-suffering but silent public is offended or bored, as may suit the individual temperament, may be identified with the preoccupation of our time without trespassing on the realms of fancy or indulging in that Pettitio Principii in which the essayists excel. Man is too busy making or losing money to do more than scan the headlines of a paper, read a cheap novel or write a letter as full of slang as the sea is of fish. [One hunts these fish with a deadly harpoon if more than a limited and particular style seems a desirable thing.] Now slang, cheap novels and headlines all tend to the fixation of thought in grooves—a slang phrase has usually but one meaning, a novel seldom studies the "double entendre," and as for the sense of a headline or words of mine can do full justice to its immortality.

From the earliest periods of thought Definition has been the aim of those who desire, for their own gratification or that of others, to baffle and bandy words with their fellows, and only of late has a lamentable looseness crept into our phraseology, weakening our conceptions and planting unrecognised metaphors broad cast in our pages. Observe, dear reader, the last sentence as an example; I do not defend it. Maybe we have more to express than our fathers had—I doubt it. Certainly that technically which is the keynote of the moderns calls for strange words whose meanings, alas, are too often undefined by the user. So, sad at the prevalence of a language not understood of the people, full of the ideal of a form of expression and art free from the phrases of commerce and the sciences, I have written the Mystics and the Symbolists.

Shorthand was invented to enable expressed thoughts to be written at the same rate as that at which they were spoken. The schools mentioned above strive rather to express the thought slowly enough to enable the pen to keep pace. Thus they practice a form of mental shorthand. And apart from this convenience each phrase seeks to embody as large a proportion of suggestion as possible—each idea leads to others by simple association instead of the laborious and mathematical trains of reasoning of the technologists. I will quote by the way of example, a line from "The Lily of Malud," a poem by J. C. Squire, published first in 1917.

"When the world is full of night,
and the moon reigns alone."

Whether the author would regard this line as Mystic or Symbolic, is a matter of indifference to me. It is sufficient to show that it is practically impossible to express all the meaning of the line without the metaphors and construction used, except by a simple recital in a paragraph of prose of the mental pictures thus called up. Grant that the words above represent the poet's thought; then put them into the form of pure narrative prose—"When the night seems to be so omnipresent that it excludes consciousness it might be said; when the moon is left to be unique—solitary, and calls up the idea of complete and lonely supremacy—how fatal an insufficiency is seen! Not only is the prose several times longer than the line but every word in the former is essential in order to express even that portion of the line which it does render, more or less, in its own way. Even then metaphor is not completely absent, and there is something illogical in the idea of a lonely monarch which reproduces to some extent the same illogicality in the original line.

If I were an Editor, I should insist on each sentence or phrase in the paper conveying at least two distinct ideas depending on the mental twist of the reader. Then at least would it be certain to convey one—an omission noticeable in many a modern article. When Tennyson speaks of Milton as "mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies"—I quote from memory—the reader should consider not only the weight of Milton's utterance, but also the possibility that "mighty-mouthed" as an epithet recalls the fable that empty pitchers make most noise. For this mystic reason have I often been tempted to apply the title of Tennyson himself. To put the matter rather paradoxically, a man only grasps an idea clearly in one way if he has already grasped it in two.

Catholic ritualism has proved a fruitful field for the mystics. Many of these, like Charles Williams, a modern English poet, have culled the phraseology and stage property of the religion for their own use, while its tenets leave them cold. Thus in one of Williams' poems the words so horrified Theodore Maynard, another poet, but a Catholic, that a frenzied correspondence was carried on between the two in the columns of the *New Witness* in which Maynard accused Williams of blasphemy and diabolism, while Williams retaliated with "honi soit qui mal y pense."

For myself, I dislike the theft of religious atmosphere, but cling wholeheartedly to that method of expression—not only convincing, simple, clear, but also an undercurrent of thought, called up by my words.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AMERICA AND THE PEACE
TREATY.

New York, December 18th.
The Democrat, Senator Hitchcock, in a speech, pleaded for ratification of the Peace Treaty subject to the reservations which he now deemed essential:—
First, in domestic affairs, that the United States shall never be subjected to the jurisdiction of the League;
Second, that the Monroe Doctrine be retained intact;
Third, in a dispute with a nation having self-governing Dominions, all the latter's votes be disqualified;
Fourth, that the powers of Congress to declare war remain unimpaired;
Fifth, that the League shall not control the American Army and Navy; and,
Sixth, that in the event of wishing to withdraw, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether she has performed her obligations.

The *Times* correspondent at Washington, commenting on the above, says that the speech must be taken to mean that Senator Hitchcock recognises that the President must steel himself to accept the League reservations in principle if the League is to be saved from destruction.

THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

New York, December 18th.
The *Commercial Appeal* has said "Today, after a delay due to the authorities refusing a clearance because she embarked 5,000 tons of coal in excess of her permit. The British Ministry of Shipping undertook to replace the excess within a month. The restrictions on coal continue, though the strike has finished. The public are anxiously awaiting relief."

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

ARCHANGEL, December 18th.
A telegram from Rostoff states that when the Bolsheviks for the second time occupied Voronizh, they massacred whole families, executed all the priests, hanged the Archbishop, Dr. Tikhon, at the Tarsky gate, and closed the churches.
A circular by Dr. Tikhon, denouncing Bolshevism, recently published in London, has evoked a Bolshevik message declaring that the circular was issued a year ago. Dr. Tikhon had since recanted and had recognised the Soviets.

POST-GRADUATE WORK.

LONDON, December 18th.
A Fellowship of the Medical Body has recently been formed with a view to promoting friendly relations among the medical profession of the Allied nations.
A writer in the Press is urging the Government to enable one or two large General Hospitals in London to equip themselves exclusively for post-graduate work. He points out that the post-graduate course instituted soon after the Armistice to meet the wish of a large number of medical officers in the Dominion forces was so successful that it is still maintained. The proposal now is to provide something more permanent.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL
COMPANY.

LONDON, December 18th.
The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Acquisition Capital Bill, by which the issue of £2,500,000 from the consolidated fund is authorised for the acquisition of the shares or loan capital of the Company.
Replying to a debate in which the Company's acquisition of Scottish shale companies was criticised, Mr. Baldwin, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said that the new money would be devoted principally to additional pipe-lines in Persia, the completion of the refinery at Swansea, additional fuel oil, bunkering accommodation and tank steamers.
The shale industry in Scotland was in a parlous condition, and it was very unlikely that private companies could carry on the industry.
The Anglo-Persian Company was anxious to secure the unused shale refineries and hoped to carry on the industry in Scotland.

They did not anticipate trouble with their labour as the Company were prepared to pay the Sankey wages.

TRINIDAD.

LONDON, December 18th.
The *Daily Express* states that serious outbreaks occurred in Trinidad, promoted by American negro labour agitators. The blacks of Port of Spain stormed the Government buildings which held on for three days. The cruiser *Calcutta* was then summoned. A landing party restored order.

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

A practice shoot for possible members of the H.K.D.C. team will take place at King's Park Range on Saturday 20th, instant, commencing at 2.30 p.m.
Ammunition should be purchased at Headquarters not later than 1 p.m. on Saturday 20th, instant.

G. E. STEWART, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.
Hongkong, December 17, 1919.

"WALLA WALLA" MOTOR boats
are built for your service.

which shall direct the reader's mind in the direction of my own and so render the whole more easily to be comprehended.

KEITH WEST.

[This notice is amusingly and very cleverly detected in "Adversaria," N.Y. Ed. C.M.]

NOTICES.

"SOLIGNUM"
THE ONLY REMEDY AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF
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"SOLIGNUM"
DOES NOT EVAPORATE, CRACK OR PEEL, BUT
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Best Cars for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Rates.
Export Drivers. Moderate Price.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

Shipping and Engineering of Dec. 12 says:

Ever since the former shipping strike on the China Coast when the shipping trade was entirely held up for a short while at Shanghai and at the ports in China, the officers and engineers that have manned those ships commonly known as the "Outside Ships" and belonging to the several small shipping companies operating out of Shanghai and Hongkong have to a certain extent been dissatisfied. The benefits obtained through the former strike from the three big shipping companies on the China Coast have failed to affect the officers and engineers manning the ships belonging to other small companies and the result can be seen today. Nearly eight years have passed since the former strike but it can be realized by those who have made a study of the shipping situation in the Far East that this strike, which has been so long delayed, was sure to come in the future. The future has arrived and the sixty odd ships which come under the head of "Outside" and belonging to the different smaller companies are now the sole ones to be affected.

The events that have happened and which have finally led up to the demand for better wages require but little elucidation. Since the former strike the personnel manning the outside ships have had to work under worse conditions and for less money than has been the case with the masters, officers and engineers manning the ships belonging to the three big companies operating from Shanghai and two of the coast companies operating from Hongkong—the Douglas Steamship Company and Messrs. Kemazee & Company. In the big coast companies a pension scheme has

been arranged so that after a certain number of years service with one company, masters, officers and engineers are granted an annual allowance according to the rank and the number of years served when notice of retirement has been made. Also, nine months leave on half-pay is granted at the expiration of every five years served with any one of the big companies.

In the outside ships none of these benefits are to be had. There is no pension granted at the expiration of perhaps a lifetime's service with the one company; there is no nine months' leave on half-pay at the termination of five years' service. This being the case, can it be wondered that the masters, officers and engineers manning these ships are dissatisfied?

Besides this the wages at present paid in the outside ships are smaller than in the case in the big companies' vessels. The personnel manning these ships cannot be expected to continue to work under such unfavourable conditions when compared to their more fortunate brothers in the profession in the large companies. The attitude that has been adopted by the Chinese shipowners and also the Shipowners' Protection Society in Hongkong, towards the representations made by the China Coast Officers' and the Engineers' Guilds for the new scale of pay in outside vessels, although not surprising is nevertheless to be condemned. The step that has been taken by the respective Guilds in the matter of member's interests in the outside ships has long been considered, and it is to be hoped that a peaceful solution of the problem will be effected without the necessity of officers and engineers striking, and thus causing the trade of Hongkong to become demoralized for a short time.

POST OFFICE.

A direct exchange of Money Orders with the Republic of China will come into operation on and after the 1st January, 1920.

The Money Order Service with the Philippine Islands will be resumed on the 1st Jan., 1920.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 8 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, December 19.
Australia and Manila—Per NIKKO MARU.
Shanghai—Per SUITANG.
SUNDAY, December 21.
U.S.A., Canada and Manila—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
TUESDAY, December 23.
Japan—Per TANGU MARU.
THURSDAY, December 25.
Straits—Per TOYO MARU.
Japan—Per SADO MARU.
MONDAY, December 29.
Bombay—Per TENSIN MARU.
WEDNESDAY, December 31.
Straits—Per KEISHIN MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, December 19.
Macao—Per SUITANG, 9.30 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dharuashkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per MISHIMA MARU. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10.00 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 18, at 5 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dharuashkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per MISHIMA MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-HONG, noon.
Shanghai and North China—Per HELENU, 4.1 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per CHAKSANG, 2 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 3 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dharuashkodi, Bombay and Aden—Per UANGS MARU, 3 p.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHU, 4.30 p.m.
Haiphong—Per TAI SZE MA, 5 p.m.
SATURDAY, December 20.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO MARU, 10 a.m.
Haiphong—Per HANOT, 10 p.m.
Macao—Per SUITANG, 1.30 p.m.

The world over during the past year has been hard hit by the number of strikes that have happened. In Great Britain, France, America and in most other parts of the world there have been strikes affecting nearly every branch of trade and industry.
The China Coast has been well removed from the scene of strikes and the present shipping crisis, although it has been foreshadowed for quite a number of years, has more or less resulted through the natural trend of events.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Tel. No. 1743. **CORONET** Tel. No. 1743.

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at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

A superproduction that comes as an ordinary picture.

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"THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE"



FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN featured
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The Fine CHRISTIE Comedy

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Usual Prices. Booking at ROBINSON'S.

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HONGKONG
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

CHRISTINE MAYO

IN

"Two Men & a Woman"

THE
VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"

Episode No. 13 "THE FALSE IDOL." Episode No. 14 "AT THE PISTOL'S POINT."

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"HERE COMES THE GIRL"

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

ARRIVALS.

December 18.
SUWA MARU, Jap., 665 tons, from Keelung, Capt. Nakamura, Sun Rise & Co., CMA.
NILE, Brit., 3,136 tons, from San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, Capt. H. Kingsley, O.M.S.N. Co., A.S.
NOYARA, Brit., 4,200 tons, from Japan, Capt. W. F. Cowey, M.M. & Co., A.S.

CLEARANCES.

December 18.
YATHEUNG, Brit., 7 a.m., for Kobe, J.M. & Co.
KAO SAMUD, Siamese, 9 a.m., for Bangkok via Haiphong, Fuk Tai Cheong.
BOHU MARU, Jap., 9 a.m., for Tokyo via Swatow and Amoy, O.S.K.
TENYO MARU, Jap., noon, for San Francisco via Shanghai, T.K.K.
TUNG LEE, Chi., 3.30 a.m., for Dairen, Teo Tai Hong.
SUNSHINE, Brit., noon, for Shanghai, B. & S.
LAERTES, Brit., noon, for London via Manila, B. & S.
CHILDAR, Norw., 4 p.m., for Bangkok via Swatow, China-Siam S.N. Co.
DILWALA, Brit., 7 p.m., for Bombay via Singapore and Colombo, E. & O.

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HONGKONG FUND FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE.

TO-MORROW

(Friday), 19th December,

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